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SOCIOLOGICAL NOTES.

Department of Public Charities in New York City.—There is in New York an active private organization, known as the New York County Visiting Committee, which has for its object the regular and systematic visiting of all the wards of the New York City institutions under the control of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, with a view to the mental, moral and physical improvement of the inmates, and to bring about such reforms in these institutions as may be practicable. This committee is composed of men and women who devote their time to the work, pay their own expenses, and contribute in addition a membership fee of \$2.00 per year which defrays the general expenses of the committee. It works under the control and by the direction of the State Charities Aid Association, of which it forms a part and to which it makes monthly and annual reports. The committee is sub-divided into an executive committee and a large number of special committees for the supervision of different institutions and of particular wards within each of these institutions. It was the State Charities Aid Association which was largely instrumental in securing the passage of a law, separating the administration of the charitable institutions of New York City from that of its penal institutions. Such an act became law on March 11, 1896, and took effect immediately. In making its annual report to the State Board of Charities, the State Charities Aid Association prepared an elaborate statement for the year ending October 1, 1896, of the condition and historical development of the various institutions under its inspection. This report has been adopted by the New York County Visiting Committee as its Twenty-fourth Annual Report, and may be obtained from the State Charities Association, United Charities Building, New York City.

In the historical sketch for the period from 1816 to 1896, it is stated that during the first half of the present century the policy of New York City seemed to be to associate its dependents and its criminals more and more closely. An almshouse and a prison were erected in 1816 on the ground where Bellevue Hospital now stands, and a city hospital was added to these institutions in 1826. A penitentiary was erected on Blackwell's Island in 1826, and in 1848, in order to furnish additional hospital facilities, a hospital was built in close proximity to it. A new almshouse was built in the same year on Black-

well's Island just above the penitentiary grounds, and the workhouse for minor offenders, established in 1849, was placed between the almshouse and the lunatic asylum which had been erected near the upper end of the island in 1835. Frequent interchange of services, in the form of work performed by such inmates of the almshouse and prisons as were able to do any work, took place, and a certain measure of economy combined with very inefficient service characterized the administration of this heterogeneous group of institutions.

About 1850 public sentiment was aroused and demanded the gradual withdrawal of prisoners to the correctional institutions in which they properly belonged, and the substitution of paid help in charitable institutions. Still, in 1875, the New York County Visiting Committee in its Third Annual Report, stated that "the pauper children at Randall's Island, 1200 in number, are placed in daily contact with the most abandoned women of the city, women convicted in the police courts for drunkenness and debauchery, and sentenced to the workhouse for six and three months." Soon after the date of this report, the legislature directed public authorities to adopt the placing-out system in the care of children, and stipulated that the city should not retain in its charge any children, sound in mind and body, over two years of age.

It has been found that under the oversight of competent employes, the insane inmates may be allowed a sufficient amount of freedom to do a large amount of the work connected with the asylums, and thus prisoners have been gradually withdrawn from the asylums, not only from the wards, but from the laundry, kitchen and elsewhere. On October 1, 1895, although the inmates of the penitentiary were no longer sent to the other institutions except occasionally when carpenters, mechanics and plasterers were needed, large numbers of workhouse prisoners, both male and female, were still transferred to the hospitals and utilized as night watchmen, cleaners, kitchen and laundry help, clerks, messengers, etc. The population of the department had increased from 5405 in 1850, to 16,649 in 1895, and the three seats of institutions, charities, prisons and asylums for the insane, remained under a common administration and drew their funds from a common treasury. The new law provided that after the first of January, 1896, correctional institutions should be placed in a separate department, and that prisoners should not be employed in any capacity whatever in the wards of any hospital. This was as far as it was thought wise to go for the present in prohibiting prison labor in charitable institutions.

The legislation secured last year provides also that the state shall

assume the care of all the dependent insane of New York City, numbering about 6800. The separation of charities from correction and this transfer of the asylums for the insane to the state, leaves the Department of Charities with a population much less than one-half of the former Department of Public Charities and Correction. The number of inmates and employes in institutions under the Department of Public Charities and Correction on October 1, 1895, was 17,213, and the number (not including workhouse helpers) in the institutions under the Department of Charities on October 1, 1896, was 6744, and in institutions under the Department of Correction, 3614.

The results of the separation of charities from correction that were confidently expected were, first, larger appropriations for the charities and, as a consequence, better food, better nursing, better clothing, better buildings; second, a closer supervision over each institution leading to better order and cleanliness, a larger measure of comfort for the inmates and greater economy of administration; third, a better comprehension of the principles which underlie the administration of charity resulting in more rigid investigation of applicants for relief, better classification of inmates, and the encouragement of self-respect and self-support instead of the fostering of pauperism.

The report of the State Charities Aid Association shows that this was "a fundamental change which made possible and prepared the way for more efficient administration in every direction. The full fruition of such a movement could not, under any circumstances, be realized in a single year. It has happened that during the past year several circumstances have delayed certain improvements which might otherwise have been realized in even so short a time. Among these obstacles have been the failure of the city to sell its bonds, resulting in delay in providing new buildings; the necessity for radical alterations in the steamboats which delayed for half a year the use of separate boats by the departments; and the lack of suitable sleeping quarters for paid employes for the wards of hospitals. . . . We are able within the first year to report that the beginnings of nearly all of these desirable improvements have been made or are already in sight."

Mr. Homer Folks, the Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, who signs this report on behalf of his association, has in addition to the material just discussed, furnished in this report a careful examination of all these points in detail, considerable statistical information, the text of the new laws for the separation of the departments, and the concise statement concerning each institution under the supervision of the association.

College Settlement Kitchen and Coffee House in Philadelphia.

—So many interesting problems arise in connection with the efforts made to furnish the poor in large cities with proper and nutritious food, and more especially with the efforts to teach them how to provide the same for themselves, that the experience of the so-called scientific kitchens is of exceptional importance. The Philadelphia Kitchen, like others, is conducted on strict business principles, and is in no sense a charity. In general, however, it finds it difficult to compete with the low-class eating houses, and, at the same time, do an educational work in convincing its patrons of the kinds of food they should eat. The educational work must always be the more important, if the scientific kitchen adheres to its mission, even though the business results are sometimes discouraging.

In the First Annual Report of the Philadelphia Kitchen, it is stated that 21,332 penny lunches were sold during the year; 1079 meals in the month of February, and 2928 in June. An analysis of the customers in the month of June is given as follows:

1041 colored men	290 colored women
1239 white men	314 white women
44 foreigners.	

It may be stated that the kitchen is located in a section of the city with a large colored and foreign population, but that the foreign population is largely Hebrew.

Professor Atwater gives the following analysis of necessary food elements based on his investigation :

	<i>Proteids.</i>	<i>Fats.</i>	<i>Carbo-hydrates.</i>
American laborer at hard work	5.3 ozs.	5.3 ozs.	17.6 ozs.
Working woman	3.5 "	3.5 "	12.7 "
Child of five years	1.9 "	1.4 "	8. "
Children between 6 and 12 years	2.6 "	1.5 "	11.4 "

With these tables in view, the following is given as a sample menu by those in charge of the kitchen:

BREAKFAST.

Corn-meal Mush, with Milk,
Coffee, with Milk and Sugar.

DINNER.

Irish Stew of Beef and Potatoes, flavored with Onion.
Bread. Boiled Rice, with Sugar.

SUPPER.

Baked Pork and Beans.
Bread.

It should be said that this menu is intended for a family consisting of five persons—father, mother and three children, aged, say, five,

eight and ten years, for which, according to Professor Atwater's estimates, there is needed daily:

<i>Proteids.</i>	<i>Fats.</i>	<i>Carbo-hydrates.</i>
15.9 OZS.	13.2 OZS.	61.1 OZS.

The following table gives the quantities of material, the analysis of each article, and the approximate price:

ARTICLE.	Amount.	Proteids.	Fats.	Carbo-hydrates.	Approximate cost.
		<i>Ozs.</i>	<i>Ozs.</i>	<i>Ozs.</i>	
Corn meal	1 lb.	1.57	.60	9.75	\$.025
Milk (quart)	2 "	1.16	1.22	1.64	.16
Beef (flank)	2 "	5.31	1.02	. . . . .	.16
Flour	2 "	3.84	.48	22.88	.05
Potatoes	2 "	.64	. . . . .	6.72	.05
Rice	½ "	.59	.03	6.35	.035
Onion	one.	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	.01
Sugar	½ lb.	. . . . .	. . . . .	7.92	.03
Pork	¾ lb.	.36	9.37	. . . . .	.075
Beans	1 lb.	3.68	.32	8.55	.05
Coffee	2 ozs.	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	.04
Total		17.15	13.04	63.81	
Required		15.9	13.2	61.1	\$.595

The beef used for the stew is cut from the flank. The bread is home-made, one pound of flour making a pound-and-a-quarter loaf, the flour being purchased by the fifty-pound sack. The cent's worth of onions used for flavoring is not analyzed as its food value would be small. The coffee contains no nutritive element whatever, but the milk and sugar used are reckoned. The fats fall about two-tenths of an ounce below the required standard, but this is more than balanced by the excess of proteids and carbo-hydrates. Miss Katharine B. Davis suggests in connection with this report, that while large variations should be avoided, slight deviations must occur from day to day.

Statistics of Charities in London.—*The Charity Organization Review* of London, gives in its January number, which begins a new series and a new volume of this publication, the following summary taken from Howe's Annual Statistics, dealing with the charitable statistics in the metropolis. The approximate income of charities having headquarters in London, is stated to be £5,659,420. This includes missions, Bible societies, and church and chapel building funds, which estimated at £2,496,147, leaves a balance of £3,163,273 for charitable institutions and agencies. Out of 996 agencies reported, 229 omit to state their income. These figures, in general, must be taken as only approximate, because in addition to this omission the ordinary charities of church and chapel and the volume of personal almsgiving are not included.

The bill for medical and surgical relief is reckoned at £874,835, but the magnitude of this department can perhaps be illustrated better by other figures. The number of hospital beds (not all occupied) is 9637, in addition to 13,104 beds in Poor Law infirmaries, and 6014 in hospitals under the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Institutions are also in course of construction which will contain 1048 more beds.

The number of in-patients treated at voluntary hospitals was 96,572, the number of out-patients treated at 115 hospitals and 47 charitable dispensaries was 1,799,966. The number treated at the Poor Law dispensaries cannot be exactly stated, but 132,645 medical orders were issued in 1895. Each of those orders may represent an individual or several members of a family. Reckoning them all as single orders, we get a grand total of 1,932,611 persons, or upwards of 43 per cent of the population treated in the course of the year in out-door casualty departments. No doubt some of these are country patients seeking special advice, and some patients are counted several times as they wander from institution to institution; but when all allowances are made, the total remains enormous.

The Charing Cross Hospital is making a special appeal for £100,000, in which it is stated that "the present income is hopelessly inadequate. The hospital has no reserve fund, and its buildings are heavily mortgaged." Other hospitals are in like straits. On the other hand, general practitioners complain that the out-patient departments rob them of their patients, and it is notorious that a good deal of charitable money is wasted upon private adventure hospitals. What is obviously wanted is better organization of the medical charities, and the establishment of a representative Central Board commanding the confidence of the hospital authorities and of the general public.

Co-operation in England.—The Twenty-eighth Annual Co-operative Congress, held at Woolwich on May 25 to 27, 1896, brought together the latest reports of the condition of co-operation in England, and the published proceedings of this congress make a good-sized volume.

The report of the Central Co-operative Board usually gives a good summary of the existing status of the movement. The analysis of the registrar's returns for 1894 shows more complete statistics than for preceding years. The total number of distributive societies in England and Wales, according to this report, is 1179, and productive societies 130. There are 3 classed as miscellaneous, making 1312 in all, with a total membership of 1,068,961 persons. The sale of goods amounted to more than £39,000,000, netting over three and a half million pounds profit. Of the productive societies, those engaged in

manufacturing are the most numerous, constituting two-thirds of the total; 23 of these are engaged in wood and metal work, and 31 in leather goods.

Scotland reports 316 distributive societies and 7 productive ones, and in Ireland there is a total of 42 societies. In addition to these societies for carrying on trades and industries, there are 86 societies in England and Wales, 8 in Scotland, and 1 in Ireland classed as Societies for Carrying on Business, and also 96 societies in England and Wales and 17 in Scotland classed as Land and Building Societies. The grand total for Great Britain and Ireland for 1894 and 1895, respectively, is summed up as follows:

	No. of Societies.	Members.	Shares. £	Sales. £	Profits. £	Invest- ments. £
1894.	1,674	1,343,518	15,006,663	49,985,065	4,911,299	7,780,452
1895.	1,711	1,414,158	16,164,667	52,512,126	5,397,582	9,661,420

The totals for 1895 are made up as follows:

	Members.	Shares.	Sales.	Profits.
Wholesale Societies	1,316	805,456	13,591,378	337,224
Retail Societies	1,314,093	14,138,107	34,224,815	4,892,713
Productive Societies	25,830	695,822	2,238,641	106,749
Supply Associations	72,775	524,741	2,391,577	60,441
Special Societies	144	541	65,715	455

The special committee on profit-sharing and conciliation reported that it had made a systematic attempt to fix a hard and fast line as to what is profit-sharing, and how it is to be carried out. It states that in its opinion there are many ways in which an equitable alliance between the worker, the consumer and the capitalist may be brought about, and to this end the committee recommend that the congress adopt the following as a basis for general agreement:

"I. That the object of co-operation is to utilize the capital of co-operators by employing it in co-operative industry for the production and distribution of all the requirements of co-operative societies and the public generally under equitable conditions as regards labor and remuneration.

"II. That in connection with all co-operative enterprises, whether distributive or productive, there should be set apart some portion of the profits as they arise, for the purpose of making some provision for the workers over and above such remuneration as they would receive in ordinary competitive workshops.

"III. That such portion of the profits may be used for the benefit of the workers, either (1) by way of increasing their remuneration; (2) by enabling them to become shareholders; (3) by providing superannuation or pensions in old age, under such conditions as the society concerned may fix from time to time."

The report also states that the following is a list of the new pamphlets which have been published since the last congress:

- "Presidential Addresses at Huddersfield," No. 1.
- "Co-operative Agriculture," by Mr. D. M'Innes. No. 2.
- "The Machinery of Our Movement," by Miss C. Webb. No. 3.
- "The Co-operative Insurance Company," by Mr. J. Odgers. No. 4.

It is also stated that the committee is engaged in the compilation of a new and improved edition of the "Co-operative Directory," which it is hoped will be ready by the end of the year. A list of the publications which are sold and given for the purpose of furthering the co-operative movement, is included in one of the appendices to the report of this committee.

Association of Collectors of Cigar Clippings in Berlin.*—Such a society, known as the *Verein der Sammler von Cigarren Abschnitten*, was founded in 1865. The members have placed boxes in various public places, especially in cigar stores, for the preservation of the ends which are cut off cigars. These are gathered up periodically and sent to the headquarters of the society. At the present time from five to six hundred kilograms of these clippings are received yearly, and are sold at a price varying from fifty to sixty marks for fifty kilograms. The cuttings are sent to seaports and sold to sailors for pipe tobacco. The object of the saving and collection of this otherwise waste product, is a charitable one, and from the proceeds Christmas gifts are sent to some fifty or sixty children of poor people in Berlin. The articles sent consist chiefly of clothing and other useful things. Beside the operations of this society, cigar clippings are collected for at least one orphan asylum in another part of Germany.

College Courses in Sociology.—In the second volume of the Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1894-95, is to be found a reprint of an article by Daniel Fulcomer, which has appeared also in the volume of Proceedings of the Twenty-first National Congress of Charities and Correction, 1895, on "Instruction in Sociology in Institutions of Learning." One hundred and forty-six colleges and universities replied to the inquiries sent out by the author, and twenty-nine of these have regular courses in Sociology, using the word in the lower sense to include Charities and Correction; while twenty-four have Sociology proper, defining the term as the Study of Society. A historical sketch of the growth of studies in this line and the interest manifested in their election by students is given; also, there is some description of the courses and a more detailed analysis of those courses dealing with Charities and Correction, and in conclusion, statistics relating to most of the colleges of the country.

*From information received from Dr. Ernst Freund, of Berlin.

Negro Education.—The second volume of the Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1894-95 contains also two chapters devoted to the question of Negro Education. The first one, entitled "Education of the Colored Race," is a historical and statistical review of the schools and colleges which exist chiefly for negroes. To this chapter is appended the text of Booker T. Washington's address on "Industrial Education of the Blacks," made at a dinner in honor of Alexander Hamilton, in Brooklyn, N. Y., January, 1896, and also the text of an address delivered before the American Baptist Home Mission Society at Asbury Park, N. J., May 26, 1896, by Dr. Edward C. Mitchell, of Leland University, New Orleans, La. His topic was "Higher Education and the Negro."

The second chapter referred to is entitled, "The Slater Fund and the Education of the Negro." It is a compilation of the material presented in the six "Occasional Papers," which have been published by the trustees of the John F. Slater Fund. These papers are as follows:

- I. "Difficulties, Complications and Limitations Connected with the Education of the Negro." By J. L. M. Curry, LL. D.
- II. "Education of the Negroes since 1860." By J. L. M. Curry, LL. D.
- III. "Occupations of the Negroes." By Henry Gannett.
- IV. "A Statistical Sketch of the Negroes in the United States." By Henry Gannett.
- V. "Memorial Sketch of John F. Slater."
- VI. "Documents Relating to the Origin and Work of the Slater Trustees, 1882 to 1894."

Negro Department of the Tennessee Centennial.—The success of the Negro Department of the Atlanta Exposition has led to a well-organized effort which is being made to make a similar department a striking and helpful feature of the Tennessee Centennial, which opens May 1, 1897. Among the negro officers in charge are: Richard Hill, Chief; W. L. C. Moseley, Secretary of the Executive Committee, and Mrs. J. C. Thompson, President of the Woman's Board. Mr. Hill has already begun, with the January number, the issue of a Negro Edition of the *Centennial News Bulletin*. This Bulletin contains much information concerning the negro in the South which will interest those who study the negro question. Those who desire to take any part in the organization of this department, or the furthering of its aims, should communicate with Mr. Hill at Nashville, Tenn.